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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/178, the present report contains information on progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in delivering technical assistance to counter terrorism. The report identifies the challenges faced to adequately respond to the evolving needs of Member States with respect to the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism and emphasizes the need for enhanced governmental support to meet those challenges. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Assembly.

* A/67/50.



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I. Introduction

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/178 and covers activities undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to implement that resolution during the period 1 January 2011-30 April 2012. It provides an update of the information contained in E/CN.15/2012/10.

2. During the period under review, the mandate of UNODC regarding counter-terrorism technical assistance was reiterated by the General Assembly, in its resolutions 66/105, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism"; 66/171, entitled "Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism"; 66/178, entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism"; and 66/181, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical assistance capacity".

II. Delivering technical assistance

3. UNODC technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism is provided mainly by the Terrorism Prevention Branch. Since January 2003, 168 countries have received support for the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism and strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to effectively implement the provisions of those instruments, in conformity with the rule of law.

4. In addition to continuing to assist Member States with ratification and legislative incorporation, UNODC addressed the increased demand for in-depth capacity-building assistance. The capacity of national criminal justice officials to apply the provisions of international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and related national legislation in their day-to-day work remained limited, owing to a lack of appropriate policies, procedures and practices, as well as substantive knowledge and skills.

5. Building upon the positive results of its structural reorganization, implemented in 2010, UNODC continues to effectively respond to those evolving needs through the increased decentralization of programming and delivery at the field level and through enhanced substantive expertise-building and policy guidance from Headquarters.

6. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is based on a comprehensive approach, taking the work done with regard to the international legal instruments on drugs and crime fully into account. It draws on a network of field-based terrorism prevention experts in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.

A. A multi-pronged approach to strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism

7. In response to the increased demand for counter-terrorism technical assistance, UNODC continued to pursue a multi-pronged approach, comprising the following key elements: (a) sustained, tailor-made assistance on the ground, reaching out to domestic criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of specific cases; (b) assistance for strengthening international, regional and subregional cooperation related to terrorism cases; and (c) expertise-building in specialized thematic areas, including through the development of tools and specialized publications.

1. National-level technical assistance

8. Between 1 January 2011 and 30 April 2012, specific technical assistance was provided to 38 countries. In addition, 29 thematically focused regional and subregional workshops were held, reaching an additional 68 countries.

9. Cost-effective telecommunication facilities, especially videoconferences, were used in preparation for or follow-up to on-the-ground activities, as well as for the provision of ad hoc legal advice.

10. UNODC worked closely with national authorities responsible for drafting national counter-terrorism strategies and action plans that require its continuous local engagement to support their successful implementation.

11. In the reporting period, UNODC developed in-depth counter-terrorism programmes for a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Yemen. Other country-specific programmes are currently under development. At the regional level, UNODC developed, in partnership with countries in the region, a subprogramme on counter-terrorism for the period 2011-2013, entitled "East and South-East Asia partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism".

2. Technical assistance tools

12. A large number of technical assistance tools are available in the six official languages of the United Nations and many have been translated into various national languages.

13. The Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database (available at www.unodc.org/tldb) is accessible to the public and contains the domestic counter-terrorism legislation of over 140 Member States, classified under substantive criminal law, procedural law and international cooperation in criminal matters. It also contains the text of international legal instruments and their ratification status, and a complete list of counter-terrorism conventions adopted by regional organizations, as well as relevant case law.

14. The *Digest of Terrorist Cases*, launched in 2010, provides policymakers, criminal justice officials and investigative police with practical perspectives based on an analysis of specific cases. The annotated compilation of cases shows how challenges in conducting efficient investigations and prosecutions can be addressed.

The *Digest* was used for the development of specialized capacity-building workshops, such as the national training workshop held in Antigua and Barbuda from 12 to 15 July 2011. Additional training tools were developed in 2011 and 2012, for example, a simulated criminal investigation on financing of terrorism and money-laundering and a mock trial in relation to the prevention of and fight against terrorism, its financing and serious related crime.

15. UNODC continued to develop a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice officials, which will provide a platform for transferring the knowledge and expertise needed to strengthen their capacity to implement the universal legal framework against terrorism. It will contain 10 training modules, covering specific thematic issues (including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials; transportation security; the financing of terrorism; and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes), for which additional tools and case studies will be developed. In July 2011, a module was issued on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters: counter-terrorism".

16. The curriculum promotes a train-the-trainer approach. UNODC developed partnerships with national judicial training institutions in a number of recipient countries and carried out comprehensive train-the-trainer programmes for criminal justice officials. UNODC-trained national trainers delivered workshops during 2011 for judges and prosecutors in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, and for judicial police officers in Burkina Faso and Mali. UNODC also developed a training module for judicial police officers on the legal framework for counter-terrorism, criminal investigations and international cooperation in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger. A train-the-trainer programme was carried out for judicial police officers of the Sahel region in Dakar in February 2012. In October 2011, a regional workshop to train trainers on the judicial technical assistance tools of UNODC and the Terrorism Prevention Branch was held in Colombia for Latin American countries. The workshop was aimed at fostering the adoption of the judicial technical assistance tools and the incorporation of those tools into the capacity-building programmes of schools for public prosecutors, magistrates and staff of public ministries, as well as other training institutions. In April 2012, train-the-trainers courses were held for national trainers from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

17. In close cooperation with and with the support of individual Member States and donors, UNODC also developed thematically focused technical assistance tools. A handbook entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* was launched in November 2011. Work was also completed on the development of a tool for use by criminal justice officials in cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

18. In February 2011, UNODC launched the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, an interactive tool specifically designed to provide tailor-made training to criminal justice officials in the fight against terrorism, while bringing together counter-terrorism practitioners from around the globe into a single virtual community to share their experiences and perspectives. The Platform enables members to remain abreast of legal developments and benefit from both networking and continuous learning opportunities, further enhancing the sustainability of UNODC capacity-building activities.

19. During the reporting period, seven six-week online training courses were delivered through the Learning Platform, reaching 178 criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers from 31 countries worldwide. In addition, 32 live lectures were given in various official languages by counter-terrorism experts to Platform members.

B. Expanded work in specific thematic areas of legal assistance and capacity-building support

20. In cooperation with other partners, UNODC organized and participated in specialized activities addressing specific aspects of counter-terrorism.

1. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism

21. UNODC provided focused assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism, including through a regional workshop held in New Delhi in December 2011; a regional workshop organized together with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in July 2011 for Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan; a subregional workshop for North African and Sahelian countries, held in Algiers in February 2011; and a subregional workshop co-organized with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, held in Riyadh in February 2011.

22. UNODC also organized the second meeting of the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries in Niamey in May 2011, as well as the third meeting of focal points of the regional justice platform of the States members of the Indian Ocean Commission, held in Quatre Bornes, Mauritius, in June 2011. A meeting was held in The Hague in January 2012 to discuss cooperation between the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries, the Indian regional justice platform of the States members of the Indian Ocean Commission and the European Judicial Network.

23. UNODC also helped to strengthen national legal frameworks on mutual legal assistance and extradition by providing legislative drafting expertise through a workshop on a draft mutual legal assistance bill for the Philippines in February 2012 and a workshop on a draft extradition law for the Lao People's Democratic Republic in April 2012. National capacity-building workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism were held, inter alia, in Algeria in October 2011, in Jordan in February 2011 and in Mali in April and November 2011.

24. In 2011, the Office issued and developed, through the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries, a practical guide containing legal and practical information on effectively submitting a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance. The guide was made available in Arabic and French.

25. Activities of UNODC aimed at facilitating overall international cooperation in criminal matters included the development of tools such as best practices, model laws, an online directory of competent national authorities and the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. The activities of the Office also included legal

advisory services to requesting countries and the training of relevant authorities through national, regional and interregional workshops. Relevant workshops built on *International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: Counter-Terrorism*, which is part of the UNODC counter-terrorism legal training curriculum, and aimed at enabling legal practitioners in that field to develop more rapid and effective responses by familiarizing them with the mechanisms of extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

2. Addressing maritime issues related to counter-terrorism

26. An area of growing importance for specialized assistance in counter-terrorism is transportation-related security. Recent events show that aircraft remain a high-priority target. Efforts are also required to strengthen land-transportation security and maritime security.

27. UNODC, together with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), organized a workshop in Douala, Cameroon, in October 2011, on the implementation of the universal instruments relating to the security of maritime navigation in the context of the fight against transnational terrorism. UNODC also continued its mandated work on countering piracy, in close cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

3. Suppressing the financing of terrorism

28. UNODC works to provide legal and other related assistance to counter the financing of terrorism. Specific initiatives are built around awareness-raising, institution-building and the delivery of technical assistance and training at the national and regional levels.

29. A number of regional and subregional training workshops were held in 2011, including in Colombia in April, in Ethiopia in July, in Malaysia in September, in Paraguay and Uruguay in September, in Jamaica and Mexico in October, in Kenya and Thailand in December, and in Romania in September and December.

30. In 2012, regional workshops included one on preventing and combating cross-border cash smuggling, which was held in Dushanbe in January for Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. A second subregional workshop on cross-border cooperation in the prevention and combating of terrorism and its financing was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Colombia and held in Cartagena, Colombia, in March for Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

31. In 2011, national workshops were held, inter alia, in Afghanistan in April and June, in Antigua and Barbuda in July, in Costa Rica in February, in Morocco in June, in Nigeria and the Philippines in March (with follow-up meetings in February 2012), in Pakistan in September, in Suriname in November and in the United Republic of Tanzania in March. Legislative drafting assistance was provided to Afghanistan in September and December, Belize in March, Dominica in October, the Philippines in July and Suriname in November. In 2012, focused national-level workshops were held in Algeria in March, in Colombia in March and April and in the Dominican Republic in April. Legislative drafting assistance was provided to Panama in January.

32. A workshop aimed at strengthening cooperation between the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Afghanistan and the Financial Crimes Investigation Board of Turkey to combat the financing of terrorism and money-laundering was organized in December 2011. Additionally, a regional workshop focusing on cooperation between financial intelligence units and organized jointly with the World Bank was held in Astana in January 2011 for countries of West and Central Asia. A workshop to promote cooperation between Afghanistan and its regional counterparts (States of the Gulf Cooperation Council) on exchange of financial intelligence, on hawaladars and on cash couriers was held in Vienna in March 2012, in collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council.

33. During 2011, UNODC, through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, continued to encourage the development of policies to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, raise awareness of cross-cutting aspects and act as a centre of expertise. Over 40 training and capacity-building events were carried out and over 1,362 private and public officers were trained. UNODC also provided assistance in the setting up and operation of financial intelligence units. The work was supported by technical advisers in the field.

34. UNODC continued to expand its International Money-Laundering Information Network, a one-stop research resource, administered on behalf of a partnership of international organizations. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism includes the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database, a password-protected service containing laws from 185 jurisdictions.

4. Preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism

35. UNODC continued to assist countries in implementing the international legal instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant organizations.

36. UNODC participated in a workshop, held in Vienna on 27 and 28 January 2011, on the role of OSCE with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The Office also contributed to a workshop organized by the Centre for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia (United States of America) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat on legislative gap analysis vis-à-vis Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2011 for six CARICOM members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

37. As an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC attended the first technical meeting of the Global Initiative's newly created Implementation and Assessment Group, held in Córdoba, Spain, from 28 February to 3 March 2011. The meeting featured plenary sessions and technical working

group sessions on nuclear detection and nuclear forensics. In June 2011, UNODC participated in the plenary meeting of the Global Initiative, held in Taejón, Republic of Korea. The Office also participated in the Implementation and Assessment Group meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 2012.

38. UNODC participated in a seminar on the contribution of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to security and the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, held in The Hague on 11 and 12 April 2011.

39. UNODC participated in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on preventing and responding to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction and took part in a workshop on the international response to and mitigation of a terrorist attack using chemical and biological weapons and materials, held in The Hague on 16 and 17 May 2011.

40. UNODC attended the annual meeting of the International Nuclear Security Education Network, hosted by IAEA and held in Vienna from 8 to 12 August 2011. Together with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, UNODC is drafting the chapter on counter-terrorism of the nuclear security training curriculum developed by the Network. UNODC participated as a legal expert in an IAEA mission to Mexico in November 2011 to evaluate the nuclear legislative and regulatory framework of that State. In addition, UNODC participated in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization pilot workshop on implementing legislation for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna in November 2011. UNODC attended the second round-table meeting of national focal points for South-East Asia, held in Bangkok on 11 May 2011, which was organized by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. The aim of the meeting was to further shape the establishment of centres of excellence through the participation of South-East Asian countries.

41. UNODC participated in a workshop on the ratification of the international legal instruments against terrorism, which was organized with OSCE and held in Bishkek on 23 April 2012, and delivered a presentation on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 amendment. The Office also participated in an OSCE regional workshop on implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Dushanbe on 5 April 2012.

42. On 13 and 14 March 2012, UNODC participated in a meeting of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and presented its work on combating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

43. On 24 April 2012, UNODC participated in a round-table discussion on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations in Vienna.

44. UNODC conducted a national training workshop on preparations for ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, held in Jakarta in December 2011. The Office also conducted a national

legislative drafting workshop on the trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials, held in Chisinau in January 2012.

45. Using the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, UNODC carried out various events that touched upon, inter alia, the international legal framework for combating nuclear terrorism and its associated legal challenges.

5. Enhancing the procedural aspects of counter-terrorism related to the rule of law, including the strengthening of the position of victims during criminal proceedings

46. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, all UNODC activities in the area of counter-terrorism seek to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and protection of human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

47. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/168, UNODC is focusing attention on the legal needs of victims of terrorism during criminal justice procedures, and is providing, upon request, technical assistance for building the legal and judicial capacity of Member States with regard to the corresponding criminal justice aspects.

48. Drawing on the outcome of two expert group meetings, held in Vienna in May 2010 and in Bogotá in January 2011, a specialized technical assistance tool entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* was prepared and launched on 22 November 2011 at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, at an event co-chaired by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The publication, prepared in cooperation with the Justice Section, has been integrated into the capacity-building activities of UNODC and is aimed at providing policymakers and criminal justice officials with practical insights into the challenges faced and the good practices developed by their counterparts at the national and regional levels.

49. UNODC technical assistance projects were also aimed at improving the management and operation of law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and penitentiary systems, in accordance with United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

6. Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes

50. A specialized subregional workshop addressing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes was organized in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 26 to 28 July 2011 and was attended by participants from Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Additionally, national-level workshops on the prevention of and the fight against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes were held in Algeria from 8 to 10 March 2011 and Tunisia from 27 to 28 February 2012.

51. UNODC developed a technical assistance tool for use by investigators and prosecutors in cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. It will be released in 2012 and will provide practical guidance for investigators and prosecutors on good practice when dealing with specific legal issues arising in cases involving cyber-related activity by terrorists, particularly the criminalization of

certain types of conduct, special investigative techniques, prosecution strategies, international cooperation, public-private sector cooperation and related human rights issues. The tool will be integrated into the range of tools and training that UNODC delivers to countries on the implementation of the universal legal framework against terrorism. A first expert group meeting on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, which brought together experts from law enforcement, academics, members of intelligence services, representatives from intergovernmental organizations and practitioners was held in Vienna on 5 and 6 October 2011. A second expert group meeting took place in Vienna on 2 and 3 February 2012. The project was carried out in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

C. Partnerships for delivery

52. The successful delivery of technical assistance has been fostered through enhanced coordination and partnerships with other entities and organizations.

1. Cooperation with Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism

53. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is carried out in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

54. The functions of UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate are complementary and mutually supportive: the facilitation work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate precedes and guides the work of UNODC in delivering assistance; the technical assistance work of UNODC in turn helps countries to address their needs and gaps in their capacity and helps the Committee and its Executive Directorate to verify the measures taken by countries in that regard.

55. During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken:

(a) UNODC participated in visits of the Committee and its Executive Directorate to Myanmar and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 2011, Mexico in December 2011 and Southern Africa from 30 January to 7 February 2012;

(b) Experts from the Executive Directorate participated in UNODC activities and informed participants about priorities under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);

(c) Information about planned activities was shared;

(d) UNODC, upon request, provided assistance to States referred to it by the Committee and its Executive Directorate;

(e) UNODC continued to assist requesting Member States in compiling the elements needed for the submission of their responses to the Committee.

56. UNODC participated in several activities of the Committee and its Executive Directorate, including the following:

- (a) A regional expert group meeting on preventing abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of terrorist financing, held in Bangkok in March 2011;
- (b) A national workshop on strengthening the oversight role of the parliament of Pakistan in the implementation of laws countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, held in Islamabad in May 2011;
- (c) A regional workshop on countering the financing of terrorism in South-Eastern Europe, held in Belgrade in June 2011;
- (d) A seminar on bringing terrorists to justice, held in Ankara in July 2011;
- (e) A workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) in East Africa, held in Nairobi from 29 November to 1 December 2011;
- (f) The fifth South Asia regional workshop for police officers, prosecutors and judges on effectively countering terrorism, held in New Delhi in March 2012;
- (g) Participation in a legislative assistance mission to Peru on the financing of terrorism and freezing of terrorist assets, conducted by the Executive Directorate in April 2012.

57. At the request of the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, UNODC participated in the special meeting of the Committee, co-organized with its Executive Directorate and the Council of Europe and held in Strasbourg, France, in April 2011. The special meeting focused on preventive approaches to counter-terrorism.

58. Cooperation continued with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as well as the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its group of experts. Regular consultations were held.

59. UNODC organized a workshop for Afghan officials, with the active participation of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, on national reporting to the Security Council committees on the implementation of the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council.

2. Participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

60. UNODC actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together some 31 United Nations actors and INTERPOL, thus ensuring that its work related to counter-terrorism is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts.

61. In May and December 2011, UNODC attended the two inter-agency meetings of the Task Force, which focused on strengthening coordination and cooperation among the different entities with respect to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. UNODC gave presentations on lessons learned through its work with the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative,

and highlighted the need for strong efforts to solicit and manage information, as well as the potential to enhance the usefulness of the system as a more general platform for the sharing of information related to different aspects of the work of the Task Force. UNODC provided constructive input to the discussions, including in relation to expanding the initiative and strengthening the coordination and effective implementation of the working groups of the Task Force.

62. Together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, UNODC co-chairs the Task Force working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. UNODC participated in a three-day expert group meeting on preventing abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of terrorist financing, held in London in January 2011. That was the first of several meetings to be held within the framework of the working group during 2011 and 2012 to support the efforts of Member States to prevent non-profit organizations from being abused by terrorist organizations by discussing practical tools available to both Governments and non-profit organizations to mitigate that risk.

63. UNODC is also actively involved in the Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism and in assisting with the development of a set of basic human rights reference guides on specific issues. The Office participated in a regional expert symposium, held in Bangkok in February 2011, on securing the fundamental principles of a fair trial for persons accused of terrorist offences.

64. UNODC participates in the Task Force working group on supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism. Its technical assistance tool *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* represents the contribution of the Office to that group. UNODC also attended an event on the rights of victims of terrorism, organized by the Task Force and held in New York in April 2012.

65. UNODC is also an active member of the Task Force working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and its work to develop a technical assistance tool on that topic has been carried out in the context of the working group.

66. As part of the Task Force working group on preventing and resolving conflict, UNODC participated in the three expert meetings contributing to the preparation of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia and in the ministerial meeting held on 30 November, during which the Strategy was endorsed.

67. UNODC actively participates in the Task Force working group on border management relating to counter-terrorism and provides input for the Internet-based compendium of technical support materials for Member States on that subject.

68. Together with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC has been coordinating the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative, which enables partnering Member States to address to Task Force entities their requests for strategy-related assistance related to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a user-friendly way through a single access point. The initiative aims to avoid duplication, fosters consultation and maximizes the impact of assistance delivery. Throughout the reporting period, UNODC continued to contribute to the

work of Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism, in partnership with the Governments of Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

69. In addition, in partnership with the Task Force secretariat and the Government of Hungary, UNODC organized a seminar, held in Budapest on 17 June, on promoting awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and efforts made to implement it at the national, regional and international levels. The principal aim of the seminar was to share best practices in the sphere of terrorism prevention and to enhance national, regional and global capacity in countering terrorism.

70. During 2011, UNODC took part in a series of Task Force events, including regional meetings on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in East Africa (held in Addis Ababa in July) and in Southern Africa (held in Windhoek in October).

71. The Executive Director of UNODC participated in the symposium of the Secretary-General on international counter-terrorism cooperation, organized by the Task Force in partnership with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the constituent Task Force entities and held in New York on 19 September 2011.

3. Partnerships with other organizations

72. UNODC continued to work with many international partners: the Commonwealth, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Financial Action Task Force, IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, the International Organization for Migration, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, OPCW, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the World Bank, as well as a large number of regional and subregional partners, such as the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, CARICOM, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, Eurojust, the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Law Enforcement Academy, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, OSCE, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the University College of Dublin Centre for Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Investigation, the Southern African Development Community, the Central American Integration System, the South-East Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

73. Activities implemented in the Americas are jointly organized and carried out with the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism to ensure full complementarity of programmes and action. A similar partnership exists with OSCE for activities undertaken in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. UNODC also closely cooperates with the Council of Europe, through participation in the

Committee of Experts on Terrorism. The Office participated in the international conference on victims of terrorism, which was co-organized by the Council of Europe and the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism and held in San Sebastián, Spain, on 16 and 17 June 2011. UNODC signed, along with the regional counter-terrorism structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, a protocol of cooperation in support of their joint effort to increase the effectiveness of coordinated action against terrorism. UNODC further participated in the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of CIS meeting held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, in April 2011.

74. UNODC provided relevant experts from the Office of Legal Affairs of INTERPOL with training on the new UNODC online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. Training was provided in order for INTERPOL to conduct online training courses on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters: a key tool in the fight against terrorism", which were undertaken jointly with UNODC from 21 February to 1 April 2011 for selected criminal justice officials from the Sahel; from 29 July to 9 September 2011 for selected criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers from West Africa; and from 28 October to 9 December 2011 for selected criminal justice officials from Algeria. From 27 January to 9 March 2012, a course was run for criminal justice officials of the Indian Ocean region (including focal points of the regional judicial platform) and law enforcement officials from the INTERPOL national central bureaux of the Indian Ocean region.

75. UNODC further strengthened the exchange of information with the European Union and engaged in regular policy dialogue. UNODC participated in the second, third and fourth meetings of the United Nations-European Union policy dialogue on counter-terrorism issues on 7 February and 9 November 2011, and 23 April 2012. The Hungarian and Polish presidencies of the European Union invited UNODC to update the meetings of the Council of the European Union Working Party on Terrorism on recent developments in the counter-terrorism work of UNODC on 8 February and 13 July 2011. Regular policy and programme consultations were undertaken with counterparts of the European Union (the European Commission and the European Union Counter-Terrorism Coordinator), with representatives of European Union member States and with Brussels-based representatives of United Nations entities involved in counter-terrorism matters. UNODC participated in the meeting of senior officials from the European Union held in Brussels on 14 October 2011.

76. Cooperation with ASEAN included participation in the second ASEAN Maritime Forum, held in Pattaya, Thailand, on 18 and 19 August 2011. In the context of the East and South-East Asia partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism, close collaboration and joint activities have been developed with the South-East Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation and the International Law Enforcement Academy.

77. UNODC participated in activities organized by IMF, including a training workshop focused on the legislative framework for countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, held in Singapore from 7 to 11 March 2011; a workshop on the IMF Financing of Terrorism Convention Project for the Philippines and Sri Lanka, held in Colombo in February 2011; and the follow-up event to that workshop held in Manila in July 2011.

78. UNODC also participated in activities of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, including a regional training workshop focused on controlling and protecting the movement of persons and commodities from terrorist attacks, held in Riyadh in June 2011, and a regional workshop on ways to face extremism, held in Riyadh in March 2012.

79. UNODC further attended workshops organized by the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, including a seminar on lessons learned from investigating terrorism incidents, in partnership with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Capacity-Building Programme against Terrorism, that focused on the implementation of the IGAD extradition and mutual legal assistance conventions, international cooperation in terrorism investigations and prosecutions, the strengthening of cross-border cooperation networks among law enforcement officials in IGAD States, internal coordination, community engagement and the importance of financial investigations.

80. UNODC organized, with the League of Arab States, two regional workshops held in Cairo, in February 2012, on cooperation between regional and subregional organizations in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions and ways of establishing an Arab judicial cooperation network in the field of combating terrorism.

4. Cooperation with recipient and donor countries

81. UNODC adjusts its activities according to the institutional arrangements and legal cultures in the countries in which it operates. To ensure a tailored approach, the Office works closely with representatives and experts of recipient countries. In addition to formal communications through the permanent missions in Vienna and New York and the ministries of foreign affairs, extensive consultations and working-level contacts are maintained with relevant ministries and judicial and prosecutorial services.

82. UNODC is grateful to its donors for their invaluable substantive and financial support. Between January 2003 and 18 April 2012, voluntary contributions (paid and pledged) totalled \$55,505,337. Pledges and contributions have been made by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, as well as by the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Organization of la Francophonie, IMO, INTERPOL, OSCE and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Some of the donor countries also supported the work of the Office through the participation of their national experts in its technical assistance activities.

D. Evaluating delivery and assessing impact

83. In order to strengthen its ability to focus on delivering expected results, UNODC has developed a standardized monitoring and reporting approach. The management strategy of the Office involves defining realistic results, monitoring progress towards achieving those results, integrating lessons learned into management decisions and reporting on performance. The monitoring and

evaluation framework contains performance indicators and tools through which baseline data are collected; progress is measured against those data both at periodic intervals and at the conclusion of a project. The Office uses the data to measure and critically analyse impacts, make changes to activities in order to increase effectiveness (if required), glean lessons for the purpose of information-sharing and organizational learning and inform the development of future projects.

84. In 2011, a new standardized information management system was introduced by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC. The comprehensive system provides the information technology structures for the Branch to track its training activities around the world, administer questionnaires regarding training events and generate specialized reports on the results. As such, the information management system plays an integral role in the monitoring and evaluation strategy of the Branch and therefore in its ability to provide high-quality, tailor-made technical assistance to requesting States.

85. The latest combined training evaluation report of the Branch on technical assistance activities highlights, among other things, the positive course evaluations by participants, particularly with respect to their self-assessment of knowledge and skills transferred during the training courses.

III. Challenges ahead

86. UNODC has adjusted the content of its technical assistance activities to ensure that its services remain pertinent and fully aligned with the actual and emerging needs of requesting countries, thereby taking into account changes in the external operating and funding environment. That process needs to be further consolidated. Strengthening operational partnerships and mobilizing increased substantive and financial support by Member States is crucial in that regard.

A. Enhancing the delivery of assistance in response to the evolving needs of Member States

87. UNODC needs to continue its technical assistance with respect to the ratification and legislative implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and to focus on those instruments with a lower ratification rate.

88. Special efforts are being made to engage with executive decision makers and with parliamentarians, whose support is needed during the ratification process and for the adoption of necessary domestic legislation.

89. In response to increased demand, in-depth capacity-building assistance programmes have been initiated in a number of countries, and other countries have also expressed an interest in them. An effective response to terrorism requires a criminal justice system that is capable of functioning in an integrated fashion and that is able to rely on the contribution of all components, including the police, the prosecution, the defence bar, the judiciary and the correctional system. Additional work is required to strengthen procedural aspects based on the rule of law, including

for strengthening the position of victims of terrorism during criminal proceedings, drawing on the international legal framework and recognized standards and norms.

90. Moreover, to further regional and subregional cooperation among criminal justice practitioners, assistance needs to be provided for the establishment of judicial platforms, in line with the ones created for countries of the Indian Ocean Commission and the Sahel.

91. Special efforts are required to address the preventive aspects of countering terrorism, including criminalization of incitement and other supportive acts, such as travel with a view to attending terrorist training camps.

92. Because of the increasingly complex nature of terrorism, UNODC must further enhance activities to build and transfer expertise in specific thematic areas, such as transportation security, countering the financing of terrorism, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

93. Overall, the Office should work towards long-term capacity-building programmes, providing training to all stakeholders based on a steady dissemination of easily accessible training materials, backstopped by effective follow-up and reinforced by ongoing support services on the ground. In that regard, UNODC is steadily enhancing its train-the-trainer approach by involving national training institutions in its activities and by strengthening the expertise of those institutions through the elaboration of counter-terrorism modules for integration into their national curricula. Further elaboration of the comprehensive legal training curriculum provides a good substantive basis in that regard.

94. The expansion of online training activities is supported by the positive feedback received from participants. The newly established permanent virtual communication forum will enable trainees to remain connected to UNODC training facilitators and to one another, which will enhance the sustainability of capacity-building activities. The forum will also facilitate enhanced cooperation with external partners, including the private sector and civil society.

95. Long-term, sustained engagement is facilitated by a field-based delivery approach. The placement of terrorism prevention experts in its field offices has enabled UNODC to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities. The Office envisages further decentralization of its programming and delivery capacity.

96. UNODC also seeks to further strengthen its results-based management approach. The current performance tools and information management application system will enhance data management and reporting, demonstrating progress made in project implementation against defined targets. For capacity-building activities, the systematic analysis of evaluation questionnaires will help to keep better track of the knowledge and skills development of participants.

97. A strengthened field-based approach facilitates the full integration of the counter-terrorism activities of UNODC into its regional and country programmes. This responds to the increasing demand for more comprehensive packages of assistance that encompass assistance with respect to terrorism prevention, criminal justice reform and the prevention of transnational organized crime and corruption

and consequently strengthen counter-terrorism efforts by addressing related criminal activities.

B. Mobilizing increased support from Member States

98. Thanks to the financial support provided by its 25 donor countries and some donor organizations, UNODC was able to establish, both at headquarters and in selected field locations, a core pool of expertise and the basic secretariat capacity for the planning, delivery, coordination and management of its counter-terrorism assistance and related partnerships.

99. The reliance on voluntary contributions, however, makes long-term planning, including the maintenance of necessary technical expertise, challenging. Funding uncertainty remained a key issue in 2012.

100. Dependence on extrabudgetary resources for core expertise and basic secretariat functions is not tenable. In order to preserve that core expertise and to be able to deliver basic secretariat functions, those capacities need to be stabilized and ensured through increased regular budget allocations. Except for the addition of a junior-level post approved in December 2007 and a P-4 post approved in December 2011, the regular budget allocation has remained at almost the same level since 2003. Stable regular budget resources are needed to ensure that the expectations of Member States can be met.

101. Moreover, UNODC needs predictable, multi-year, non-earmarked funding to be able to continue to conduct key technical assistance activities with a view to implementing its global mandate. Bearing in mind the importance of a properly functioning criminal justice system that prevents terrorism in the attainment of sustainable economic and social development in recipient countries, it might be worthwhile for donor States to explore whether development funds could increasingly be drawn on to support the activities of the Office.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

102. Given the continued threat posed by terrorism, it is imperative to sustain focused attention on and support for efforts to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism and the delivery of assistance for enhancing related national capacities. As underlined in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, establishing a criminal justice response to terrorism that is based on the rule of law is crucial to global counter-terrorism efforts and is the backbone and a prerequisite for other initiatives.

103. The technical assistance requests received by UNODC demonstrate the growing need for capacity-building assistance, in addition to the need for continued assistance for the ratification and legislative implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism. In particular, there is an increased need for long-term, in-depth and tailored assistance on the ground and for outreach to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of specific cases. UNODC should continue to assist in reinforcing mechanisms for international cooperation in criminal matters to counter terrorism,

including by providing support for the establishment of relevant networks and platforms.

104. The requests received also highlight the need for enhanced, specialized and substantive expertise-building and transfer in such thematic areas as nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism; the financing of terrorism; transportation security; and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. There is a demand for more comprehensive packages of technical assistance that enable criminal justice practitioners to deal with a range of crimes potentially related to terrorism.

105. The delivery of expertise should continue on the ground as well as through the use of innovative and cost-efficient training modalities and mechanisms, such as online and computer-based courses.

106. The General Assembly may wish to provide further guidance with regard to the reinforcement of UNODC technical assistance work on the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, both in terms of content and in terms of delivery mechanisms, with a view to better tailoring the assistance to meet the evolving needs of Member States. The General Assembly may therefore wish to request UNODC to assist Member States in addressing possible connections between terrorist acts and related criminal activities.

107. UNODC, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, is strongly committed to continuing to assist Member States in meeting their needs. It will therefore continue to explore synergies with other United Nations entities, including within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and to work with partner entities at the international, regional and subregional levels in order to enhance efforts towards maximizing consultation, coordination and cooperation in counter-terrorism assistance delivery.

108. The General Assembly may wish to provide further guidance concerning UNODC involvement in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Assembly may also wish to invite the Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, the Task Force office and other Task Force member entities, as well as relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to enhance their cooperation with UNODC on counter-terrorism issues, in order to strengthen synergies and avoid duplication.

109. The General Assembly may further wish to call upon UNODC to strengthen its cooperation with the private sector and with civil society on counter-terrorism issues and related areas.

110. UNODC relies on Member States to step up their support, both politically and financially, to enable the Office to continue to assist them in implementing a fully functional international legal regime against terrorism based on the rule of law. Although donor countries have provided invaluable voluntary contributions, it is important to reiterate that the current resource level is inadequate to meet the increasing requests and the corresponding required increase in technical assistance activities and substantive initiatives. Member States should therefore make available sufficient resources to make the counter-terrorism work of UNODC sustainable, through an adequate increase in regular budget resources and through the provision of predictable and multi-year extrabudgetary resources.

III. The General Assembly may wish to express gratitude to donor countries for the voluntary contributions made available to UNODC, and to invite Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources to enable UNODC to continue to carry out its work in the area of countering terrorism.